

PENNY - WISE

The Official Publication of the Early American Coppers Club

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Here's your first issue of PENNY-WISE for 1986 and it's starting off the new year with a big bang! You'll find lots of information and interesting articles with which to occupy your time on a cold winter's evening. Turn to the Table of Contents and just look at what is in store for you.

Maybe it could have been even more! But your Editor chose to go visit his younger son and family in Orlando, Florida for Christmas and this meant moving the deadline a week earlier than that which had been announced. We're sorry if your article didn't make this issue, but we'll carry whatever arrived in the last week of December in the March issue - our apologies for whatever inconvenience this may have caused you.

I want to thank all of you who sent me Christmas cards again this year. I appreciate being remembered. I'm sorry not to be able to send you a card in return, but I just don't have the time to do so, as putting together this issue of P-W occupies most of my time. However, I do wish all of you the best of the season's greetings and I hope that 1986 is a healthy, safe, and prosperous new year for you.

Don't forget that we have another issue of P-W scheduled to go out early in March, so keep your letters, your articles, your gripes and your accolades coming. We expect that March will be an exceptionally big issue - again that will depend upon you - but I know that you won't let P-W down. Send us your thoughts, your latest research, your reports of cherrypickings - EACers want to hear about them. Deadline for articles appearing in the March issue will be February 28, as usual. So help to keep my postman busy! I love to receive mail!

Now it's time to get to the business at hand. Sit down in an easy chair, elevate your feet, and read on.

Best to ya!

Sincerely,

Warren A. Lapp
Editor and Publisher
and

The Staff of PENNY-WISE

EAC DIRECTORY

- | | | |
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FRANCIS BARBER AND THE COPPER COINAGE OF NEW JERSEY

Gary A. Trudgen

New Jersey coppers through their legend and device designs can provide the collector with a link back through time to the beginnings of our nation. They are the first coins to bear our national motto - E PLURIBUS UNUM. This motto, which is Latin meaning ONE COMPOSED OF MANY, was proposed in 1776 by founding fathers John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. The horse head and plow devices on the obverse are symbols of the importance of agriculture in early America. The reverse depicts the United States shield.

New Jersey coppers were made at several locations during the years 1786 through 1789. We are fortunate to have an eyewitness account of the operations at one of these mints. The mint in question is the one operated by Matthias Ogden in Elizabethtown, New Jersey (now Elizabeth) after he obtained the mint equipment from the closed Rahway, New Jersey mint. The description comes from the daughter of Francis Barber who was Ogden's neighbor and brother-in-law. Barber had first married Ogden's sister, Mary, and after Mary died he married Ogden's cousin, Anne. Apparently Barber and Ogden were close friends because Ogden named one of his sons after Barber when Barber was tragically killed in 1783. This son was Francis Barber Ogden (1783-1857) who had a varied career which included service as an aide-de-camp to General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in the War of 1812 and as consul at Liverpool, England from 1830 until his death.

Francis Barber was born in 1751 at Princeton, New Jersey. He was the eldest of four children of an Irish immigrant. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton) in 1767 with Bachelor and Master of Art degrees. At the age of eighteen he became headmaster of the Elizabethtown, New Jersey academy that prepared boys for college. The school was a two-story cupolaed wooden building located on the grounds of the Presbyterian Church. Barber taught Latin, Greek, English literature and composition, elocution, mathematics, and geography. Among his pupils were Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Barber became Hamilton's mentor and life-long friend.

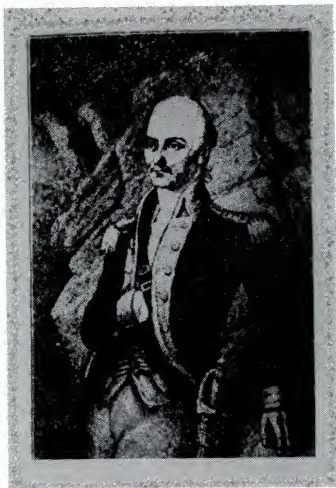
When the War of Independence broke out in 1775, Barber closed his school and devoted himself to learning the art of war. He made numerous patriotic addresses which resulted in the organization of a regiment in Princeton in which Barber

was first lieutenant. Later on January 18, 1776 Barber was promoted by Congress to major in the Third New Jersey Regiment of Continentals. At the request of the Elizabethtown Committee of Safety on January 23, 1776 Barber and a small party of men in row boats captured a large British supply ship named Blue Valley Mountain. The news of this spirited adventure created great excitement. Barber soon became known as one of the most talented young men in the Continental Army. On November 28, 1776 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Throughout the war he was involved in numerous engagements, and his dashing bravery won him the esteem of men in high command, such as Washington, Lafayette, and Greene. During the winter of 1776 and 1777 he took part in the victorious Trenton-Princeton campaign that revitalized the American cause. The following year he fought at Brandywine and was wounded at Germantown as Washington futilely tried to prevent the British from taking Philadelphia. While at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777 and 1778 he was appointed assistant inspector general to General Von Steuben. At the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey on June 28, 1778, and acting as aide-de-camp to General Washington, he led a charge at a critical moment that shocked the highly trained British soldiers. At Monmouth he was wounded through the body. In 1779 he was on the staff of General Sullivan as adjutant general and acted as Sullivan's orderly during the Western Expedition against the Indians of western New York. During this campaign he was again wounded at the Battle of Newtown. In 1780 Barber acted as deputy adjutant general and conducted the pursuit of the British after they had advanced from Staten Island to Springfield, New Jersey. On January 1, 1781 he was transferred to the First New Jersey Regiment and was immediately entrusted to quell a mutiny which broke out among the underpaid troops of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey lines. His success in subduing the mutiny won him the commendation of General Washington. A few months later Barber served under Lafayette and commanded a battalion of Continental light infantry at the Battle of Green Spring, near Williamsburg, Virginia. At the Battle of Yorktown he led a support column under the command of his friend Alexander Hamilton. Here he was slightly wounded while endeavoring to wrest a standard from a British color bearer. He was promoted on January 7, 1783 to colonel of the Second New Jersey Regiment.

On February 11, 1783 General Washington gathered his officers around him at his headquarters in Newburgh, New York to celebrate the news that the peace treaty had been signed. At the banquet Washington received an important dispatch which required a prompt reply. Colonel Francis Barber was chosen to deliver the message. He mounted his horse and

dashed away through the woods surrounding the camp. Soldiers were felling trees for firewood, and to their horror a tree fell on the wild rider, killing both him and his horse. The sad news was quickly delivered to Washington at the banquet. He rose from the table and exclaimed, "Men of higher rank and more wealth may die, but there is only one Francis Barber."



FRANCIS BARBER

From a sketch made in camp.

Courtesy of Tioga Point Museum
and C.F. Heartman

The description of the coinage operation from Barber's daughter was published in 1875 in Crosby's "Early Coins of America". It was obtained in 1858 by John H. Hickcox, of Albany, New York, from Barber's daughter through F.B. Chetwood who was one of her offspring. She was 76 years old

when she gave the description and claimed to be a child of 10 or 12 years when she would go next door to watch them make coppers. If the preceding date and age are correct she actually must have been 6 or 7 years old because it is thought that Ogden's mint operated from 1788 up through 1789.

She describes the operation as follows. "The business was carried on in a room behind the kitchen." In those days the kitchen was always separate from the residence because of the danger of fire. She goes on to say: "In the middle of the room was a wooden box or pit sunk in the floor several feet deep, in the middle of which was placed an iron die, the top of which was about level with the floor of the room. A workman sat on the floor, with his legs inside the pit - he placed the smooth coppers on the die and when stamped, brushed them off the die into the pit. The impression on the copper was made by a screwpress which was worked by two men, one at each end of an iron bar or horizontal lever attached to the screw at the centre of its length, which was about 9 or 10 feet long." She also notes that the finished coppers were put in kegs and sent off somewhere. She goes on to say that her mother, Anne, would purchase nearly a bureau drawer full of coppers at a time and then pay them out for daily household expenses.

The daring and flashing Colonel Francis Barber did not witness the coinage operation of his brother-in-law Matthias Ogden because of his untimely death. However, his family did, and his daughter has given us a good description of the coinage operation. Her account describes the primitive, but highly interesting, conditions under which these state coppers were made. I wonder whose collections today hold New Jersey coppers that got their start from Mrs. Barber's bureau drawer?

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE

Part 4 - Conclusion

William T. Jones, Jr.

In 1692, a group of young girls who lived in the Salem, Massachusetts area began to act strangely, as if they were suffering from sort of seizures. The young girls - actually, they were trying to conceal their own misbehavior - claimed that they were the victims of an evil spell which had been cast upon them by some local women. Their accusations resulted in the strange and shameful reign of terror which is known today as the Salem witch trials. Superstition, family feuds, revenge, greed, and church politics all played a part in this grim drama. Ultimately, 19 innocent women were hanged; one man was smothered under a heavy pile of rocks; and others were falsely accused and imprisoned for as long as 2 years.

During this period, a common superstition was held that one could be safe from witches if he or she carried a bent shilling or six pence. The Pine Tree coinage was an easy source for these amulets because the coins were readily available and were thin enough to be bent easily.

In the mid-1970's, a large West Coast coin firm promoted bent Pine Tree shillings as "witch pieces" and sold them in what appeared to be fairly large numbers. Although authentication would be difficult, for it's hard to tell if the teeth-marks on the coins were those of God-fearing Puritans or your average run-of-the-mill vandals, the promotion did add some charm and a sense of history to a few damaged coins of limited collector interest.

During the 1700's, the Massachusetts silver coinage continued to play a slowly declining role in the New England economy. Contrary to the impression one gains when reading the RED BOOK, the American coins listed in that guide constituted only a fraction of the money which was used in the colonies and the early days of the United States. The vast majority of the 'hard money' in circulation until some years after the opening of the second U.S. Mint in 1833 was from Europe or was produced in the Spanish-Latin American empire.

In the 1850's and '60's, bankers used illustrated guides which provided evaluations to the various coins that might appear in circulation. Listed among such items as an early half eagle at \$5.25 was the evaluation for a Pine Tree shilling - 12 cents! Amazingly enough, bankers were still encountering Pine Tree shillings in their normal course of business 175 years after the last coin had been struck at John Hull's mint!

A Collector's Guide for Purchasing Massachusetts Silver Coinage.

I am not a coin dealer, and my collection of Massachusetts silver consists of one Pine Tree shilling. However, I have followed the market for these coins over the last 6 years, and I have made a point to examine and take notes on as many coins as possible. Given that background, I hope that my observations can be of use to the beginning collector who is thinking about acquiring a single coin or a type set in this series.

The market for Massachusetts silver coins and related items can be divided into 3 areas: the premium coins, the 'dogs', and the fakes. Within these areas, the phrase "bigger is better" applies because the shillings, which are more common, enjoy a greater collector following and therefore, they bring prices which are higher than, or equal to, the smaller denominations.

The premium coins consist of the choice F-to-Unc. pieces which have no major defects, either from circulation or from John Hull's mint. Eye appeal is a very important criterion in this area. The best pieces are perfectly centered, well struck, and grade choice VF or better. Prices start at \$1,500. and up. A second group of premium coins may have minor mint-caused defects, but they must have a pleasing appearance. I have seen coins in this category at prices starting at \$750. to perhaps \$2,000.

The quantity of coins available in the premium category is usually very small. The most accessible source for them is the major auctions although dealer specialists in the Colonials will have these coins from time to time. Most of the premium coins are from the era of the small planchet Pine Tree shillings.

The 'dogs' are coins with serious defects resulting from abuse while in circulation, less often from John Hull's mint. The most common circulation-related defects are planchet clips followed closely by bent, holed, and mutilated coins. Many of the pieces which have been clipped have been cut down all the way to the second circle of beads. Such coins, even though they are of historical interest, are 'slow movers' from the dealers' point of view. A surprising number of small dealers in the New England area have one or two of these orphans laying around, often with ANACS papers to improve the chances of selling them.

Prices in the 'dog' category range from \$100. or less for a pitted ground-salvage (metal detector) 'hurtin' puppy' to perhaps \$400. for a halfway-decent-looking 'cross breed'. In this area of the market there is room to dicker with the dealer on price, but be forewarned that financial liquidity is not an attribute for the 'dog' Massachusetts silver coinage.

A special breed of 'dog' coin is the severe mint-caused defect group. Theoretically, the best of these pieces should fall into the premium category since the coins are as struck, but their appearance is so poor that price-wise they are treated as 'dogs'. The best such example what I have seen of this was a Noe 6 Oak Tree shilling owned by a Boston collector. All known examples of this rare variety have an unattractive damaged reverse (tree side) from the original die. Although the coin in question was as good as the Noe plate coin, the ultimate selling price for the piece from a popular Boston area bid wall (which normally draws good prices) was about \$425., the top of the price category for 'dogs'.

Beside the 'dogs' category, there are the fakes, and in this area there are good fakes and bad fakes. The bad fakes are those pieces which may be used to deceive the inexperienced or casual buyer. Many of these items were sold in the Boston area tourist attractions before the Hobby Protection Act required that the word COPY be placed on all reproductions. About 3 years ago, a co-worker showed me a 'Pine Tree shilling' which he had found on a football field. The piece was bad, of course; but, to the casual observer, it could have been quite deceptive. I could imagine someone placing such an item in a 3x3 holder with a velvet pouch and offering it as a special deal to an investor.

The good fakes fall into 2 categories. The first category is the contemporary counterfeits and the classic 19th century reproductions which have become part of the Massachusetts silver series for some collectors. Although these pieces do have their place, I think that they are largely of interest to the advanced die variety collector who is looking to add some historical items to

an already established collection. As a general Colonial-type coin collector, I would prefer to have one or more examples of the 'real thing' before I would want to get involved in that area.

The second 'good fake' area is the series of town medals and related items which have been issued over the years. These pieces usually commemorate an event or anniversary on one side and a facsimile of a Massachusetts silver piece on the other. Collector interest is limited in this area and so the selling prices usually never exceed a few dollars.

These pieces can be especially interesting when the original boxes or containers and the historical notes are included. About a year ago at a local coin club auction, I purchased a medal which commemorated the Tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The piece, which was issued in 1930, came in a cute little round box and featured a reproduction of the reverse of a Pine Tree shilling on one side and a picture of John Hull's daughter, Hannah, seated on a scale on the other. There was also a slip of paper in the box which contained the information used earlier in this series of articles concerning her marriage to Judge Samuel Sewall. Not a bad deal for a buck!

A Personal Experience

I became interested in the Massachusetts silver coinage about 6 years ago when I moved to Boston. I purchased copies of Crosby and Noe, read them over, and decided to acquire a representative example of a Pine Tree shilling. In the fall of 1979, I noticed a Pine Tree shilling in one of Catherine Bullowa's mail bid sales. She was kind enough to send the coin to me for a 24-hour inspection. I liked the coin and placed a bid on that piece and on another coin of interest, a 1795 half dime. When the sale was settled, I had won the half dime at a bid well below my maximum but had missed out on the Pine Tree shilling.

After this sale, the bull coin market raised its ugly head and forced everyone except the high rollers out of numismatics. Since I did not want a low grade example of the Pine Tree shilling, I stayed on the sidelines. In 1982, the great bull market had become the land of the bear and I now had hope of owning a decent shilling. As so often happens, the lower prices had also dried up the supply of available pieces while many owners hoped for a market recovery. I was especially disappointed when I could not find anything at the 1982 ANA Convention in Boston.

In the fall of 1982, I was trotting around the Bay State coin show in Boston when I spotted in Anthony Terranova's case a small planchet Noe 16 Pine Tree shilling which closely resembled the coin I had seen in the Bullowa auction 2 years before. Tony told me that the piece had been in his collection and that he had sold it to a West Coast firm after he had found a better one. That firm had since gone into bankruptcy, and Tony quoted me a price which was about half the boom-time levels. After some thought, I decided to take the plunge.

Some months after my purchase, I ran across the Bullowa auction catalogue which contained a plate of the shilling that I had failed to buy in that sale. Upon comparing the piece with my recent purchase, I found the same 'bird's nest' die break in the tree, the same rims and denticles, the same small planchet defect in the tree trunk, the same toning.....THE SAME COIN!! Sometimes fate can be stranger than fiction!

* * * * *

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COUNTERSTAMPED LARGE CENTS WANTED!

For my personal collection I desire counterstamped large cents - with names, places, designs, addresses, occupations - plus any names or monograms from prepared logotype punches (in a rectangular or other shape border). Not wanted are large cents with stray marks, individual letters or numbers on them.

I thank the many EAC members who have sent me counterstamped large cents over the past two years. I hope to prepare a manuscript on these and am grateful for the information (and coins) supplied.

If you have some counterstamped cents, send them along with an invoice. Or, if you prefer, I would be pleased to make an offer upon examination. Either way, let's get together!

Dave Bowers
Box 1224
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-5095

Box 352, Berkeley CA 94701

Nov. 9, 1985

Dear Warren, Jeff, Old Uncle Tom Cobley and all:

This is both more and less than a progress report. It is an announcement of new discoveries which will require changing some of your Sheldon numbers. It is also an urgent appeal, aimed at all you out there with 1794 and 1795 lettered edge cents.

Some of you are aware of the change in edge lettering on the later varieties. (For those who aren't, the Edge of 1794 has large broad A's in A DOLLAR, whereas the Edge of 1795 has smaller A's, the first squat, the second narrow; all letters in F0 A DOLLAR are smaller, and the leaf is longer. Dr. Ruby discovered this change, decades ago, but only on S-70b, 71b, 72b.) They are obviously from different Castaing edge dies. Two coins from the same pair of dies with the Edge of 1794 and Edge of 1795 are therefore different subvarieties, and should have respectively a and b affixed to their Sheldon numbers. These are already listed in the new cent book (though the numbers are not the same as Denis's EAC numbers published in Penny-Wise some years back). However, in the last few months enough varieties have been found with both edges that a census is needed, to determine the correct rarity ratings, and if possible to discover others.

To date the variety count is as follows:

Edge of 1793: 11c, 12-16, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a (NC-7).

Edge of 1794: 17b (NC-4), 18b, 19b, 20b, 21--56, 57, 59a (Van Cleave), 60, 61, 63-65, 66a (Van Cleave), 67a (ANS), 69a, 70a, 71a, NC-3a (ANS), 72a (ANS).

Edge of 1795: 58b, 59b, 62b, 66b (3 in ANS), 67b (ANS), 68b, 70b, 71b, 72b, 73-76a.

The reason for the change may just possibly be related to the weak bases of LL in DOLLAR on some Edge of 1794 coins. It is not yet known if this is the result of injury, wear, or slight misalignment in the edge marking machine, or even an attempt to reproduce new edge dies mechanically from the older set; it may not be decidable.

Here is where you come in: Please check the edges of all your Lettered Edge cents, and if you find anything not listed above, write me at once. I suspect that among those remaining to be discovered are 57b, 58a, 60b, 61b, 68a; 65b has been rumored, but I have not seen one. (Dr. Fuld: Thanks, I already have the data from the Van Cleave collection.) If your coin has a pedigree or belongs in the expanded Condition Census, it becomes all the more important to furnish pedigree and grade. If Del Bland has already obtained that information from you, your coin is already mentioned in the census; but let me know anyway: its listing may have to be shifted to the rarer subvariety. Any 1793's or 1795's (11c--16, 73--76a) with the Edge of 1794 would be new subvarieties.

Discoverers of new subvarieties will be listed in the book, as are all the known discoverers of new varieties. Wherever possible, discovery coins are mentioned as such in the Condition Census.

After Richard Doty's discovery of the 1798 S-176 with traces of a British token edge, the floodgates are open. Anyone with cents showing signs of overstriking, in particular with

recognizable edge letters from tokens, please write me. All such coins, once positively identified, will be listed, with names of discoverers unless they prefer anonymity.

Conversely, there are the "1792" Peter Getz Washington cent and the holed "Jefferson" cent, both overstruck on 1794 (?) cents: which of the three edge letterings have they? are varieties decipherable? Art Kagin, do you read me?

I am also mentioning the known blundered edges in 1793-95. This includes plain edge coins struck from first process blanks (no edge marking); slippage blunders (most often FOR is missing); doubled or multiple edge lettering, especially flipovers (as on 1794 NC-7). A census of these is in order; ANS coins are already listed. Weights are needed for plain edge coins of 1793-4 and 1795 S-73 through 76a, to exclude possible electrotypes.

There has already been talk of an "Oops!" chapter in this book, like that in the half cent book. Collectors with major cent errors, please write me; spectacular enough examples will be illustrated, and it may eventually become possible to give ballpark estimates of rarity of the different classes. It has long been familiar that clips, off centers, double strikes and multiple strikes (including flipovers) are more often found of 1795 and 1797 than of all other dates 1793-1814 together; 1796 and 1798 come next but both are much rarer. But are we talking of a hundred coins or of only a few dozen? One of you out there has a 1793 cent brockage; others have brockages of other dates (Richard Picker was trying to assemble a date set); someone else allegedly has a lettered edge blank planchet (which edge?). And then there is Paul Carter's S-63 showing a partial impression from 1795 S-76b: "Dealt a Double Hand for Penny Whist," Penny-Wise 24, pp. 102-04 (5/15/1971). According to Carter, Sheldon said that he had seen several others just like that one. Owners of all these and any similar items, please write me: these coins should be illustrated.

The sooner this information comes in, the sooner I can update the text and turn the whole over to Jack Collins.

My special thanks to Richard Doty for easing my task at ANS, not only for making it possible for me to examine the coins at length, but for making it possible for Jack Collins to photograph many of them; to Jack H. Robinson, for the chance to examine his extraordinary collection of die states; and to Dr. George Fuld, for the opportunity to examine the Phil Van Cleave collection.

Good luck and happy hunting.

Best- Walter Breen

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EAC and P-W extend their sincere sympathy to Jeff Oliphant whose father Paul Oliphant passed away suddenly from a massive heart attack on December 4th. Paul was a long time member of EAC.

* * * * *

Numismatic Literary Guild



19 November 1985

Dr. Warren A. Lapp
6505 Newmarket Way
Raleigh NC 27609

Dear Dr. Lapp:

In reading the Nov. 15 issue of Penny-Wise, I was intrigued by two stories dealing with the Baltimore ANA convention. Denis Loring's typically fast-paced ANA Diary and the other short feature recording honora received by EAC members throughout the convention.

I feel brother Loring's dismissal of the Numismatic Literary Guild Bash with half a line about the "same old high jinks" was startling in view of the signal honors announced there for EAC pioneer and early coppers scholar Walter Breen. Then too, the inaccurate description of Breen's qualifications for the top NLG award in the following story requires clarification. This is necessary not for Breen's personal interest only but for a better understanding of the NLG role in numismatic publications as well.

NLG did, indeed, honor the Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents, but with the Book of the Year Award, given in recognition of the research, writing style, excellence of photography and typography of this extraordinary book. EACer Jack Collins was also given recognition for the exceptional merit of his photography in the book. The Clemy, on the other hand, is the Guild's top honor, given (as the insignia of award says) "in Recognition of Dedication to Numismatics, Writing Ability, Sense of Humor and Dedication to the Numismatic Literary Guild."

Since 1968, the Clemy has been given to such giants of numismatic writing and publishing as the following: 1968 Clement F. Bailey; 1969 Edward C. Rochette; 1970 Lee Martin; 1971 Margo Russell; 1972 Virginia Culver; 1973 Maurice M. Gould; 1974 Eva Adams; 1975 Ray Byrne; 1976 Chester Krause; 1977 Richard S. Yeoman; 1978 Lee F. Hewitt; 1979 Abe Kosoff; 1980 Glenn B. Smedley; 1981 Arlie Slabaugh; 1982 Eric P. Newman; 1983 Ken Bressett.

I feel all early coppers people can feel a degree of pride in the book award, while all must recognize the EAC's justifiable satisfaction that a member as closely identified with the organization as Walter Breen should have received the NLG's highest honor, the Clemy.

With thanks for your patience and interest, I remain,

Most Sincerely,

David Thomason Alexander, Executive Director NLG, EAC# 2167

P.O. Box 1521
Evanston, IL 60204
Nov. 22, 1985

Warren A. Lapp, M.D.
Editor, Penny-Wise
6505 Newmarket Way
Raleigh, NC 27609

Dear Dr. Lapp:

In the November Penny-Wise just received, Robert Schonwalter speculates on the cause of the plain over reeded edge on his 1841 Proof half cent. He quotes from the Robinson catalogue the explanation attributed to Richard Picker and later Walter Breen, that "Apparently the planchets were prepared with reeding, then in the final striking a plain collar was used which flattened out the reeding."

Schonwalter is of the opinion that this explanation did not seem to make sense. He goes on to ask how, and why, a planchet could be prepared with a reeded edge.

The how is easy. Before the Mint began striking reeded edge dimes in reeded collars in mid-1828, with other denominations following in later years, the edges of the planchets for reeded edge coins such as Half Dimes, Dimes, Quarters, Quarter Eagles, Half Eagles and Eagles were reeded on the Castaing machine prior to the strike. The coins were struck without a collar to avoid crushing the reeding.

The introduction of the reeded collar eliminated the need to reed the planchet before the strike, but not the need to upset the edge of planchet. Without this upsetting, which previously occurred as a fringe benefit of the reeding process, there was not enough metal near the edge of the planchet to properly form the rim. Thus the planchets still had to be upset on the Castaing machine, though with plain pressure bars rather than reeded ones.

It is my supposition that the Mint experienced problems with the planchets slipping between the plain pressure bars, so that part of the circumference of a planchet was not upset. A similar problem commonly occurred on the Bust half dollars, where the pressure bars were plain except for the well-spaced letters FIFTY CENTS OR HALF A DOLLAR. To combat this problem the Mint experimented with various space fillers on the edges of some 1809 halves, and added fine parallel lines between the words in 1830.

I believe that the Mint tried to solve its slippage problem by using finely reeded pressure bars on the Castaing machine, at least on the thinner denominations like the Half Dime, Dime and Quarter. I have seen specimens of Bust Dimes and Quarters from the 1830's with remnants of a fine reeding in the beveled area where the rim meets the edge, similar to the "knurled effect" referred to by Breen on the 1840 Half Cent (Breen-1a) and barely visible between 1 and 3 o'clock on the obverse picture. The rest of this supposed fine reeding was presumably obliterated by the reeded collar during the strike.

It is possible that when the Mint resumed production of the Half Cent in 1840 the Coiner anticipated slippage problems with the Half Cent planchets, and so used a finely reeded pair of pressure bars on the Castaing machine used to prepare the planchets. When the coins were struck in a plain collar it may have been noticed that some of the reeding was still visible, and so the experiment was dropped as unsatisfactory. A few leftover planchets with the finely reeded edges were then used up in 1841.

This latter is supposition on my part, but I do believe it to be true. I only regret that I do not have pictures of the "knurled effect" I have seen on various Bust Dimes and Quarters. Perhaps some fellow EACers can provide you pictures for a future edition.

In the same issue Elliot H. Koeppel presented an interesting bit of whimsy in the form of an autobiography of a Chain Cent. Unfortunately, the article contains a few errors of fact.

Though Henry Voigt did indeed design the Chain Cent, he also engraved it as the Mint did not hire its first Chief Engraver, Joseph Wright, until August of 1793. Wright's only engraving accomplishment was the 1793 Wreath Cent, as he died of yellow fever in September of 1793 before he could be confirmed by Congress. He was replaced by Robert Scot, not Stack, who was appointed on Nov. 23, 1793.

Mr. Koeppel also refers to the 13 links on the reverse, representing the 13 colonies. There are, of course, 15 links, representing the 15 States in the Union in 1793. I can understand him making the latter mistake, as I did it myself in Coin World years ago. We live and learn.

Yours truly,

Tom De Lorey

Tom DeLorey

* * * * *

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* * * * *

REFLECTIONS

By:

J. Richard Parker

It is snowing outside! So it is a good time to write something for the P-W. It seems that I have been a member of EAC for several years now. So I thought that I would write some reflections about old coppers.

First, I wish to say that P-W is great! There are many interesting subjects brought out in every issue. I always wait with great anticipation for each number. Of particular interest to me are articles about other copper collectors and also about how they acquired new additions for their collections. I also very much appreciate the work of those who take the time to write the articles and of those who then put together P-W. The only problem that I can see is that P-W is not weekly! (Just a joke, OK?)

Second, I am growing concerned about the hobby of coin collecting in general. I have collected coins for about 30 years. Over those years I have seen the hobby shift from a collector basis to more of an investor basis. Now with grading getting down to hair-splitting (MS-63, MS-64, MS-65, etc.), I wonder if there isn't developing a situation where the new collector is finding it harder to break into the hobby, let alone understand it.

Now, I have a few words about collecting coppers. It is great fun! It seems to be a part of the coin hobby where the collector is still welcome and where many goals, interests, and challenges can come together in mutual respect. I have always found EAC people to be kind and generous. I hope we stay that way. Also, I find that my goals can easily be adjusted to suit my needs. For instance, my first goal was to complete a date set of Large Cents (I succeeded!). Then I set a goal to collect a sample of every Sheldon and Newcomb number (only a thousand or more to go!). Then I set minimum grading goals (G-4 for coins dated 1793-1814, F-12 for coins dated 1816-1843, and VF-20 for coins dated 1844-1857). And who knows what I'll think of next. Copper collecting is MS-70!

These are some of my thoughts. I hope there is some merit in them. If any of you have additional thoughts on these issues, write them up and send them to P-W. I for one will enjoy reading them.

* * * * *

OBSERVATIONS OF A CONNECTICUT YANKEE

John G. Fettingner

How accurate is your grading? If you have not bought much copper recently or have become a bit careless, a review of James Ruddy's PHOTOGRADE, Brown and Dunn's GUIDE TO THE GRADING OF U.S. COINS and the ANA GRADING STANDARDS FOR U.S. COINS is advisable. Even though there are several differences between these important reference works and the first two are somewhat dated, re-study can still provide a better understanding of grading principles. For your protection, don't put it off! Because of the limited supply of early American copper and the many opportunists eager to take advantage of this situation, you must have a thorough knowledge of grading.

The experts tell us that grading is a subjective art based upon personal experience, knowledge, character, state of mind, etc. While this definition may be correct, in practice it often encourages grading abuse. Maybe it is believed that if grading can be made to sound mysterious, only the experts will prevail. Nonsense! If you can measure with a ruler and weigh on a scale, you can learn to grade accurately. Sure, early copper often has defects which significantly reduce value. However, once you learn to evaluate wear and grade accordingly, discounting value because of problems becomes an exercise in self control. If you are troubled by an imperfection or the price seems too high, don't buy it! What you pay for a coin is your prerogative but the impact of folly upon grade and value is none-the-less corrosive.

Unfortunately, as prices increase, the temptation for profit or recognition sometimes becomes too great. Today it is not unusual to find that a rare or scarce, middle date large cent sold to another collector as VG8 is subsequently listed by the new owner as F12. Weak strike (?) or not, half an inner cord and a flat wreath is still VG8. Are the extra four points added to a score really that important? Under other circumstances, if you are the successful mail bidder for a coin described as VF20 in an auction where grading accuracy is touted, the specimen you receive may be F15. More and more frequently, offering list descriptions fail to mention obvious flaws which reduce net grade and value. If you attend a show and express interest in a coin that has EF40 detail but is disfigured by a scratch, don't be surprised if the dealer claims he paid \$10 less to acquire the piece than the full EF price he now demands. Why his mistake justifies the premium is never explained! Does anyone reimburse you for your bad buys? I may sound cynical but I really don't understand what has happened to integrity.

Perhaps such deception is now considered routine bargaining procedure but by any standard, it is still fraud! Certainly overgraded or overpriced coins should be returned for full refund plus postage. However, they are more often kept which only serves to encourage this mean practice. It is small wonder that interest in coin collecting has declined in recent times or indeed that it survives at all. Isn't it time to end this "caveat emptor" (let the buyer beware) policy and demonstrate the courage to confront or expell the numismatic quacks from our ranks?

If you feel extreme measures are unnecessary and that stricter grading enforcement should be a gradual process, maybe the best place to begin is your own collection. How long has it been since you checked your grades? If you have not checked recently or worse yet you still list the grades assigned by previous owners, re-examination

is definitely in order. Even if you have a large collection, checking is important because your early grading may differ significantly from that of recent acquisitions. Why wait until someone reveals that many of your coins are overgraded or risk disappointment at sale time when an anticipated profit may become an unexpected loss? Your best protection is to become familiar with the standards, study many coins, do your own grading and periodically review your collection. You really can't afford to rely on someone else's judgment.

OK, so you believe that you already grade conservatively but try this experiment anyway. Without prior reference to source or cost, assemble all your specimens of the same grade and type into groups for comparison. If you do not have enough coins for grouping, line up those you own according to grade. Check each specimen for wear and move those of higher or lower grade to their proper position or group. Coins with serious problems (i.e. porosity, roughness, scratches, digs, etc.) which are inconsistent with normal wear should be reduced in grade to adjust for the full impact of such disfigurement. Each coin or group of coins with common wear characteristics should be checked against the standards previously discussed. Grade records should be corrected wherever necessary. If you have enough varieties for grouping, select the coin that most closely represents the group grade level and you will have a reasonably accurate grading guide.

Before you decide that this is an exercise for beginners, give it a try. You may be surprised how you have been fooled or have fooled yourself but infatuation with a pretty lady is often responsible for strange behavior. You may also find that you grade more accurately after you have owned a coin for a while than you did when you bought it or when you are planning to sell. If we wish to preserve grading standards, we must maintain accuracy within our own collections. In a recent WALL STREET JOURNAL article, Daniel Boostin, the librarian of Congress, said, "I write to discover what I think." I believe that how we grade reveals what we are.

In 1980 I attended my first EAC Convention and have never forgotten the wonderful spirit of camaraderie which I experienced. Immediately after registering, I made my way to the bourse floor and found myself at John Ashby's table. I had not met John before and knew him only through brief correspondence but he greeted me warmly and asked what he could show me. I advised him of my interest in draped bust large cents and John handed me a double row box. He then pointed to comfortable chairs and a table in the center of the floor and said, "Good hunting! If you find something you like, bring it over and we'll talk about it." John acted as if he had known me for years, but more important, he demonstrated a trust not only in me but in all who came to his table. I thought this was unique but soon learned that most dealers present were doing business in the same way. I had actually entered a microcosm of faith and trust. What a truly wonderful feeling. I had discovered EAC.

Almost six years have gone by and many friends whom I met at that convention have passed away. Although their spirit of friendship still lives within my memory, I miss them very much. Perhaps most of all, I miss the feeling of trust which they shared with us so abundantly. Trust is becoming a rare commodity today but with your support of honest grading and honest dealing, it will survive in EAC.

Jeff Rock

Noe, Sydney P., "The Silver Coinage of Massachusetts," Lawrence, Massachusetts, 1973, 260 pages, 51 plates. A collected reprint of the Noe works, this volume is probably to be preferred by researchers. An excellent reprint, the all-important plates are of a uniformly high quality. Copies are available at around \$30.

Pine Tree Auction Company, Inc., "The Early American Coppers Society Convention Public Auction Sale", February 15, 1975, 134 pages, 34 full page plates, illustrating hundreds of coins. The infamous EAC '75 catalogue, listed here because of its usefulness as a reference book in the field of Connecticut coppers. With superb cataloguing by Walter Breen, a whole new classification system was evolved. One of the modern rarities, copies generally fetch between \$60-125. As almost every variety of CT copper is plated, this catalogue is well worth the price. The updated rarity and condition census data is invaluable for the collector of colonial pieces.

Prime, W.C., "Coins, Medals, and Seals, Ancient and Modern. Illustrated and Described. With a Sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of Comparative Rarity, Price Lists of English and American Coins, Medals and Tokens &c., &c.," New York, NY, 1861, 294 pages, numerous line engravings throughout text. A fascinating bit of background reading, the valuations of over a century ago will surely turn some collectors green with envy. A very important work, and, luckily, available for around \$40.

Prucha, Francis Paul, "Indian Peace Medals in American History," Madison, Wisconsin, 1971, 186 pages, several halftone illustrations and plates throughout text. An amazing work, it traces the history of the peace medal throughout the history of the colonies and the United States, from the first issues, the popular Washington series, to those issued after the Civil War for ceremonial purposes. Each medal struck by the United States, either officially or unofficially, is described, discussed and illustrated. The extensive notes and bibliography are both useful. Available for around \$20.

Raymond, Wavter, "Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Currency From 1652 to Present Day." New York, NY. many editions from 1934 to the late 1950's. Also published under the titles "The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Tokens from 1652 to Present Day" and "The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins From 1652 to Present Day." The "collector's bible" of it's day, occupying much the same position as today's Redbook. Early copies are generally scarce, and bring from \$30-50, later copies generally around \$20. Interleaved editions, usually seen interleaved with graph paper, were prepared in some years, and these usually command \$75-150.

Raymond, Wayte, "The United States Copper Coins. An Illustrated Catalogue of all the Types and Principal Varieties of the Copper Cents and Half Cents, 1793 to 1857. To Which has been Added a Complete Description of the Copper-Nickel. Bronze and Nickel Coins to Date," New York, NY, 1931, 21 pages, a few halftone illustrations throughout text. Little more than a price guide, but still quite interesting. Scarce, as is most early Raymond material, copies have sold at around \$25.

Raymond, Wayte, "The Early Medals of Washington," Wayte Raymond, Inc., New York, NY, 1941, 16 pages, seven halftone plates, a few scattered halftone illustrations. Presents a complete overview of medallic memorials to Washington before 1834, and includes historical notes. All pieces are cross-referenced to Baker numbers. Generally available for around \$5.

Richardson, John M., "The Copper Coins of Vermont," reprinted from "The Numismatist," 1962, 24 pages, several low-quality halftone illustrations throughout text. This work retains the original Ryder numeric designations (now known as Ryder-Richardson), but goes into more detail. Available for around \$4.

Rose, Joseph H. and Hazelcorn, Howard, "The Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of United States Coins," second edition, 1976 (the first edition was edited by Don Taxay), 363 pages, many halftone illustrations throughout text. A fascinating work, giving a more-or-less complete overview of American coinage, from colonials through regular issues, patterns and territorial pieces. Introduced a "New US Coin Numbering System," which assigned each specific coin a number, something similar to stamps. Luckily, this never caught on! More difficult to find than the first edition, copies usually sell for around \$30.

Rulau, Russell, "Hard Times Tokens. A Complete Revision and Enlargement of Lyman H. Low's 1899 Classic Reference," two editions, 1980 and 1981, the former 64 pages, the latter 58, both with numerous halftone illustrations. Both editions contain historical information, a descriptive list of varieties, photos for most, and prices. The second edition lists several tokens not included in the first. The first edition includes a 17-page appendix reprinted from the Garrett sale of March, 1980, with the opening and final bids realized for the HTT's in that sale. Both editions are readily available, the former for about \$3, the latter for about \$5.

Rulau, Russell, "Early American Tokens." Krause Publications, Inc., Iola, Wisconsin, two editions, 1981 and 1983, the former 36 pages, the latter 64 pages, both with numerous halftone illustrations throughout the text. Describes and pictures most merchant tokens issued in the colonies and the fledgling United States of America, covering the period of 1700 to 1832. Some pricing information. The second edition lists many more pieces and is more complete than the first. The first edition sells for around \$3, the second for around \$8.

Rulau, Russell, "U.S. Merchant Tokens, 1845-1860," Krause Publications, 1982, 128 pages, numerous halftone illustrations throughout text. Historical information is provided, much of it not available elsewhere. Valuations and photographs (or line drawings) of most pieces. Still available from the publisher for under \$10. A second edition will soon be issued.

Rulau, Russell, "United States Trade Tokens, 1866-1889," Krause Publications, 1983, 224 pages, numerous halftone illustrations. Although past the period of "early" copper, much of the information presented is still relevant. Copies are available for around \$10.

Ryder, Hillyer, "The Colonial Coins of Vermont," originally appearing in the 1919 issue of the "American Journal of Numismatics, it was reprinted by the A.N.S. in 1920." Lists some 31 varieties, of which 12 are plated. A very rare work, I have not seen a copy recently enough to estimate its value. In 1981 a reprint was issued by Sanford J. Durst, New York, NY, which also included the virtually unobtainable monograph "The Vermont Coinage," by the Rev. Edmund F. Slater (of which only fifty copies were printed), and the section of the EAC '75 catalogue that dealt with Vermont coppers. All of the photographs are of low quality. The reprint is available for around \$10.

Ryder, Hillyer, "The Copper Coins of Massachusetts," originally published by the American Numismatic Society as part of the 1919 issue of "American Journal of Numismatics," reprinted in 1920, 8 pages, 1 plate. No historical information, the eight pages being taken up with tables and descriptions of varieties. Originals, as in the above citation, are quite rare. A reprint was issued in 1981 by Sanford J. Durst, New York, NY, and is available for around \$5.

Satterlee, Alfred H., "An Arrangement of Medals and Tokens Struck in the Honor of the Presidents of the United States and of the Presidential Candidates from the Administration of John Adams to that of Abraham Lincoln, Inclusive," New York, NY, 1862. A privately printed 84-page booklet that describes the tokens and medals of the presidents and candidates in the collection of Robert Hewitt, Jr. No engravings or plates are included, and the descriptions are sometimes a bit vague. Originals are very hard to find and have brought anywhere from \$75 to \$200. A reprint was issued in 1962 by Lenard L. Babin which is also difficult to locate, but much more reasonably priced, generally around \$15.

Schwarz, Ted, "A History of United States Coinage," San Diego, California, 1980, 404 pages, many halftone illustrations scattered throughout the text. A general reference book, it deals with almost all aspects of United States coinage, although not in any great detail. Some obscure information is provided. Makes a good background book, generally available for under \$20.

Scott, Kenneth, "Counterfeiting in Colonial America," New York, NY, 1957, 283 pages. A well-researched book, drawing upon previously unpublished court records, newspaper accounts, correspondence, official papers and diaries. Eight plates are provided. Fairly hard to find, copies generally go for \$25-35.

Sheldon, William H., "Early American Cents, 1793-1814. An Exercise in Descriptive Classification. With Tables of Rarity and Value," Harper & Brothers, New York, NY, 1949, 339 pages, 51 photogravure plates. For nine years or so, the standard reference, before the publication of "Penny Whimsy." Dr. Sheldon was assisted by Homer K. Downing, the other collaborator listed, "M.H. Sheldon," was actually his typewriter! Original copies can be had for around \$60-100. For a short time, sets of plates were given away by EAC, and these, when encountered, usually sell for around \$30.

Sheldon, William H., with the collaboration of Paschal, Dorothy I. and Breen, Walter H, "Penny Whimsy. A Revision of Early American Cents. 1793-1814. An Exercise in Descriptive Classification With Tables of Rarity and Value," Harper & Brothers, New York, NY. 1958, 340 pages. 51 halftone plates. Perhaps the best known title on this list, this magnificent work needs no introduction to EAC'ers. Indeed, it is hard to imagine a collector of early copper not possessing a copy! Although work is progressing on a new reference for the series of early large cents, the charm, readability and the tremendous amount of information presented in this work will insure it a place in numismatic history. The plates in this edition are not as sharp as those in "Early American Cents," one good reason that many EAC'ers own copies of both works. Originals are not very scarce, but demand has pushed the price up to around \$50-60. A reprint was issued in 1976 by Quarterman Publications Inc., Lawrence, Massachusetts. The reprint corrects a few errors in the original, both typographical and factual, and the plates were reproduced from photographs, and are generally of high quality. The reprint also quite popular, sells for around \$25.

Smith, Andrew Madsen, "Coins and Coinage. The United States Mint, Philadelphia; History, Biography, Statistics, Work, Machinery, Products, Officials," Philadelphia, PA, circa 1883, 120 pages, extensive line engravings and wood cut illustrations throughout text, frontispiece of A. Loudon Snowden. Excellent background reading. A deluxe edition was issued on thick paper, and these go for around \$125, the regular edition going for about \$30. In 1884 a second edition was prepared, 105 pages. and a frontispiece of Daniel M. Fox, then Superintendent of the Mint. These go for around \$30.

Smith, Andrew Madsen, "Visitor's Guide and History of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.," Philadelphia, 1885, 175 pages, extensive illustrations throughout text. A well written and very scarce work, copies go for \$50 and up.

Snowden, James Ross, "A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States," Philadelphia, PA, 1860, 412 pages. 27 full page plates, printed in metallic tints. Excellent background reading, the plates are quite nice. Fairly scarce, copies sell for \$100-150.

Snowden, James Ross, "A Description of the Medals of Washington; of National and Miscellaneous Medals; and of Other Objects of Interest in the Museum of the Mint. Illustrated by Seventy-Nine Fac-Simile Engravings. To which are added Biographical Notices of the Directors of the Mint from 1792 to the Year 1851," Philadelphia, 1861. 203 pages, 21 full page engraved plates. A must for the collector of Washingtonia, as it lists pieces not included in Baker. Hard to find in decent condition, copies sell for around \$150.

Steigerwalt, Charles, "Illustrated History of the United States and Colonial Coins," Lancaster, Pennsylvania, 1884. Illustrated with line engravings. A fairly scarce work, makes good background reading. I have no recent auction appearances, but a value of around \$150-200 seems reasonable.

Stewart, Frank H., "History of the First United States Mint, Its People and Its Operations," privately printed, 1924, 209 pages, illustrations throughout. Many of the illustrations are of the demotion of the first U.S. Mint. Very scarce, many copies were, apparently, destroyed by fire. This work has sold in the \$50-100 range.

Taxay, Don, "Counterfeit, Mis-Struck and Unofficial U.S. Coins," ARCO Publishing, New York, NY, 1963, 221 pages, 132 halftone illustrations throughout the text. A great piece of literature, giving details on minting techniques, counterfeiting, alterations, famous forgeries, and a section on mint errors. Not very difficult to locate, copies can be had for around \$5. In 1976 an edition was issued in softcover, none of the text was changed. The soft-covered edition seems a bit tougher to find than the original, but it, too, is available for around \$5.

Taxay, Don, "The U.S. Mint and Coinage. An Illustrated History From 1776 to the Present," ARCO Publishing, NY, 1966, 400 pages, halftone illustrations throughout the text. One of the best works on numismatics written in the last quarter century. Gives a wealth of information about the establishment of the first Mint, the second Philadelphia Mint and the present Mint. A foreword by Gilroy Roberts, then chief engraver of the United States Mint. A must work for every numismatist. Copies are quite scarce, and have consistently sold at the \$30 level. A reprint was issued by Sanford J. Durst in 1984, and these are still available for around \$25.

Taxay, Don, "Scott's Comprehensive Catalogue and Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins," Scott Publishing Co., New York, NY, 1970 (1971 edition), 397 pages, extensive halftone illustrations throughout the text. An excellent work, describing and illustrating colonials, regular U.S. issues, essay or pattern pieces, cabinet coins (proofs), branch mint proofs, off-metal impressions, fantasy coins, replicas, and private gold coinage. Although the rarity and pricing information is obsolete, the work presents a wealth of information not to be found elsewhere. Copies sell for under \$15.

Thompson, Walter, "How United States Coins are Made," reprinted from the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, 1962, 48 pages, several halftone photographs throughout the text. Gives a short history of the early mints and a fairly thorough view of present engraving and striking methods. Readily available, usually at under \$5.

Token and Medal Society, "Selected Articles on the Subject of American Tokens, Reprinted from 'The Numismatist' (1904-1938," Alfred D. Hoch, editor, 1969, 228 pages, several halftone illustrations. Some 98 articles are reprinted, all on tokens and medals, from colonial times to the early twentieth century. Dr. Benjamin Wright's articles on "American Store or Business Cards," and Robert P. Kings works on "Lincoln in Numismatics," were both reprinted separately, and are not included in this volume. A good reference work. Copies are hard to find, but usually sell at around \$25-30.

Venn, Theodore J., "United States Half Cents," Chicago, Illinois, 1915. Originally a single monograph, later published with three other monographs (large cents, two cent pieces and three dollar gold pieces) in book form. Of little value, other than historical. No plates or variety descriptions. The historical information is often inaccurate. Only 100 or so copies were printed, and, although quite rare, the work is in little demand. With a good deal of searching, a copy should be found in the \$100-150 range.

Vlack, Robert A., "A Catalog of Early American Coins," Ovolon Publishing, Anaheim, California, first edition, 1963, 17 pages. Little more than a compilation of values, with no historical information or plates. Extremely scarce, only a limited number, perhaps as few as 75, survived a warehouse fire. These have generally fetched upwards of \$50. The second edition, 1965, 120 pages and with several halftone illustrations, is much more useful, with historical and background information, some rarity data and plates of some very choice coins. Although all the valuations are now obsolete, it does make excellent background reading. It's scarcity is reflected in the \$30-35 price tag.

Watson, David K., "History of American Coinage," New York, NY, 1899, 278 pages, no illustrations. Mainly dealing with legislative areas, it does make good background reading. Fairly scarce, copies have sold at around \$75. A second edition, also issued in 1899, with the comment "Revised and Enlarged" added to the title, presents much of the same information, and is available for around \$50.

Wild, William J., "Six Over Twelve," Brooklyn, NY, 1966, 8 pages, two photographic prints mounted at rear of text. The text itself is a photocopy of the original typewritten manuscript. This work traces the known specimens of Oak Tress sixpences struck over cut down Oak Tree shillings. Very scarce, copies sell for \$25-30.

Wright, Benjamin P., "The Mark Penny Masonic Pieces," Olympic Press, Salina, Kansas, 1963, 89 pages, a few line drawings and halftone illustrations. A compilation of articles written by Dr. Wright, appearing in "The Numismatist" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Lists several hundred masonic pieces. Copies are hard to find, but sell for around \$10-15.

Wright, Benjamin P., "The American Store or Business Cards," Token and Medal Society, 1963, 184 pages, extensive line drawing throughout the text. A compilation of articles published in "The Numismatist" from 1898-1901. Tokens are arranged alphabetically, which does simplify attribution. Not reprinted in book form for over half a century, perhaps the only reason for the works obscurity. Copies sell for around \$15. In 1972 Quarterman Publications issued a reprint, with additions, entitled "American Business Tokens," which was 225 pages. This high quality work is also available for around \$15.

Wroth, Lawrence C., "Abel Buell of Connecticut. Silversmith, Type Founder & Engraver," Acom Club, Connecticut, 1926, 86 pages, a few illustrations. Buell, who worked extensively in colonial times, was responsible for most of the advances made in minting technology in this country. A great piece of background reading. Only 102 copies were printed of the 1926 edition, and these usually sell for around \$75. In 1958 a reprint, 102 pages and 9 plates was issued, and these sell for around \$30.

Wurtzbach, Carl, "(Complete Set of Massachusetts Colonial Silver Money)", Lee, Massachusetts, 1937, 8 pages, 4 double-page photographic plates, depicting both obverse and reverse of 83 coins. Depicts some of the loveliest Massachusetts silver, including many pieces that are uncirculated. Wurtzbach's collection was formed from the purchase of the collection of Charles E. Clapp and pieces from the collection of Virgil Brand (some of which Wurtzbach had sold him 20 years earlier!). A very scarce work, copies sell for around \$600.

Yeoman, Richard S., "A Guide Book of United States Coins. Fully illustrated. Catalog and Price List--1616 to Date," Racine, Wisconsin, various editions, 1947 to date, all with halftone illustrations throughout the text. What better way to end this listing than with the first book purchased by most collectors? The infamous Redbook has probably drawn more collectors into the field than anything since B. Max Mehl's promotion of the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel! Although collectors still complain about its outdated prices, incomplete information and omissions, the work is still as close to a one-volume, pocket-sized reference library available. Prices range from a few bucks to over \$300 (the latter price for the first edition). A mint copy of the first edition has sold for \$2500. The third, fourth and fifth editions seem to be the hardest to find in nice condition.

If, after reading thorough this series of articles, you find a strange desire to own every numismatic work ever published, don't worry--it's a well-documented disease known as bibliomania. To date there have been no medical advances in a search for a cure, and the disease has spread, unabated, across every continent, affecting millions.

For those who suffer a particularly violent strain of this disease, therapeutic treatment is available in the form of The Numismatic Bibliomania Society. The fee for this help is \$7.50 a year, which includes a subscription to what has to be one of the liveliest journals around, "The Asylum." Information can be obtained from Linda Kolbe, N.B.S. Secretary, P.O. Drawer 1610-A, Crestline, CA 92325. Unfortunately, many patients have been known to be admitted to N.B.S. with little more than a mild affliction, only to have it blossom forth a full-fledged disease. Before using this, or any other treatment, it would be wise to consult your physician (as well as your carpenter, for by the time the bug really bites, you'll need a lot more shelf space for your books!).

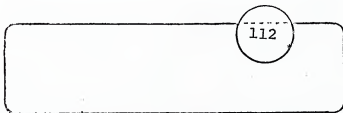
I welcome additions and corrections, which can either be sent directly to Dr. Lapp for publication, or to me at 10358 Buena Vista Ave., Santee, CA 92071.

EAC Membership Cards



New EAC membership cards have been produced, embossed, and mailed to new EAC members who joined during the last couple of months and to renewing members who have paid during the last two months. Remaining members will have their cards produced upon their renewal during the next several months. Members who wish to accelerate the production of their cards can do so by renewing early. See the notice below.

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 - * 15 Finest Known or Probably Finest Known *
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 - * 30 More In Condition Census *
 - * 15 pieces in Mint State 70 *
 - * More than 40 pieces in Mint State 65 to 67 *

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Date.	Price.	Date.
1838 Half Dime, or 5 Cents, not proof, . . .	8	
1839 " " " proof, . . .	12	
1840 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1840 " " " proof, . . .	12	
1841 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1841 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1842 " " " proof, . . .	12	
1843 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1844 " " " proof, . . .	12	
1845 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1845 " " " proof, . . .	1 50	
1846 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1847 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1848 " " " proof, . . .	12	
1849 " " " proof, . . .	8	
1850 " " " proof, . . .	6	
1851 " " " proof, . . .	6	
1852 " " " proof, . . .	6	
1853 " " " proof, . . .	6	
1854 " " " proof, . . .	5	
1855 " " " proof, . . .	5	
1856 " " " proof, . . .	5	
1857 " " " proof, . . .	5	
1858 " " " proof, . . .	4	
1851 Three Cent Pieces, . . .	3	
1852 " " " proof, . . .	3	
1853 " " " proof, . . .	3	
1854 " " " proof, . . .	3	
1855 " " " proof, . . .	3	
1856 " " " proof, . . .	3	
1857 " " " proof, . . .	3	
1858 " " " proof, . . .	3	

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1792 Half Dime, rev. Lib. Par. of Science and Industry, 1792 under head; obv. Flying Eagle, United States of America, Half Dime; very rare, . . .	12 00
1792 Another do. not so fine, . . .	5 00
1853 Nickle Proof Cent, rare, . . .	4 00
1791 Very Fine Washington Cent, small Eagle and Stars, . . .	15 00
1791 Do. with large Eagle, almost proof, . . .	15 00
1791 Do. not quite so fine, same Die, . . .	12 00
1791 Do. good, but rather rubbed, do., . . .	10 00
1783 Washington and Independence Token, obv. Unity States of America Do. obv. Liberty seated, United States, . . .	1 25
No date. Double-head Washington Token, One Cent, . . .	2 00
1783 Cent struck for Georgia; obv. head George IV., Georgivs Triumpho; rev. Female figure, Voce Popoli; scarce, . . .	1 50
1723 Crown Rosa Americana, fine, . . .	3 00
1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, fine, . . .	2 00

Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.
1722 Rosa Americana Farthing, fine, . . .	2 00		
1723 Crown Rosa Americana Halfpenny, fine, . . .	2 00		
1787 New-York Cent; head, Nova Eborac.; rev. Female seated, Virt. et Lib.; rare, . . .	5 00		
1773 Very Fine Virginia Cent, . . .	5 00		
Others, not so fine, from 50 cts. to \$3 each, . . .			
1788 Very Rare New-Jersey Cent, Horse head turned to left, . . .	6 00		
1787 Do. E Pluribus Unum, . . .	6 50		
Higley, or Granby Copper of Connecticut, very rare, . . .	15 00		
1776 Very Rare Lead Continental Currency, Sun Dial, &c., &c., . . .	6 50		
1788 New-Jersey Cent, with Dog, . . .	1 00		
1793 Cent, United States of America, . . .	2 00		
1793 Very Fine Cent, . . .	1 50		
1793 Almost Proof, Cent with Links, . . .	4 00		
1793 Cent, Liberty Cap on Pole, . . .	2 50		
1793 Cent, Wreath on Edge, . . .	2 00		
1783 Nova Constellatio U. S. Cent, . . .	1 00		
1783 Do. very fine, . . .	1 25		
1783 Do. each, from 50 cts. to 1 50, . . .	6 50		
U. S. A. Cent, very rare, . . .	1 00		
1787 Franklin, or Link Cent, fine, . . .	1 00		
Others, not so fine, from 25 cts. each, . . .			
1794 Talbot, Allum, and Lee New-York Cent, each from 50 cts. to, . . .	2 00		
1785 Vermont, Res Republica Cent, . . .	3 00		
1787 Fine Massachusetts Half Cent, . . .	1 25		
1787 & 1788 Massachusetts Cents, each from, . . .	25		
1787 New-Jersey Cents, each from, . . .	15		
1787 Connecticut Cents, each from, . . .	15		
1788 Vermont Auctori Cents, each from, . . .	25		
1787 Auctori Vermont Cent, Baby Head, rare Die, . . .	1 50		
1803 Brass Copy of Half Eagle, . . .	50		
1785 Curious Struck Nova Constellatio Cent, . . .	1 00		
1799 Cents, each from, . . .	50		
Set of all Fine Cents, from 1793 to 1857, including rare dates, . . .	10 00		
1793 to 1857 Other Set not so Fine, each \$3 to, . . .	5 00		
Fine Proof Cents, of 1854, '55, '56, each, . . .	3 00		
1841 Do. do. . . .	3 50		
1854 Do. do. no Stars, . . .	3 50		
1855 Flying Eagle Cent, rare, . . .	3 00		
1817 Fifteen-Star Cents, each, . . .	25		
1856 New Cent, scarce, . . .	1 25		
1837 Dr. Feuchtwanger's Composition Cent, . . .	15		
Do. do. Three Cent, . . .	25		
1740 Danish American Skilling, fine, . . .	37½		
1811 Silver Token of Newark, . . .	1 50		
1722 Cent Struck for the French Colonies of Louisiana, by Louis XV. of France, rare, . . .	5 00		
1833 Inauguration Medal, Andrew Jackson, Silver, size 4, scarce, . . .	2 00		

HALF CENTS.

Date.	Price.
1793 Very Fine and Rare, Liberty Cap on Pole.....	4 00
1794 Do. do.	75
1794 Do. do. not quite so fine	50
1795 Very Fine.....	75
1795 Rather Poor.....	50
1797 Very Fine, Rare.....	1 50
1800 Fine.....	25
1802 Do.	75
1803 Do.	25
1804 Do.	25
1805 Do. and Rare.....	75
1806 Do.	25

1807 Very Fine and Scarce.....	1 00
1808-9-10 All Very Fine.....	each 50
1811 Very Fine and Rare.....	3 00
1825 Fine.....	25
1826 Do. and Rare.....	50
1828-9 and 32 All Fine.....	each 37
1833 Proof, Very Rare.....	1 00
1834-5 Nearly Proof, each.....	50
1836 & 1841 Fine Proof, each.....	4 00
1849-50-51 Do. each.....	1 00
1853 Fine.....	25
1854 Very Fine.....	50
1855-6 Fine Proof, each.....	1 00
1857 Fine Proof.....	50
1856 1-88 part Nickel, 1-12 part Copper, Very Rare, Proof.....	4 00
Others of Various Dates, each, from	12

The above nostalgic item was submitted in August by Warren Farr who wrote: "I've enjoyed the old coin price lists which have appeared in past issues of P-W. The enclosed sheets are enlarged photocopies made from a catalogue which I purchased through a Kolbe book sale several years ago. I thought the EACers might find them fun. The prices can't be beat. A 1793 'Almost Proof, Cent with Links' sounds tempting at \$4. Compared with this, \$10. for a 'set of all Fine cents from 1793 to 1857' seems a little steep, considering that in 1858, when the catalogue was published, most of the coins could probably be found in circulation. Who knows, however. Maybe the '94 was a 'Starred Reverse'.

* * * * *



WISHING YOU A HAPPY (AND SAFE) NEW YEAR



Robert E. Vail

The Ely collection, although primarily noted for its gold coins, had a nice run of large and half cents. Many of these had been acquired from Woodward's McCoy sale and from Woodward's semi-annual sales Nos. 6 and 7. The Putnam collection and the Col. Cohen collection, sold by Cogan, added others.

It was January 9, 1884 as we pick up the action. Gathered at Messrs. Bangs & Co. sales room at 739-41 Broadway, New York City were Lorin Parmelee, John Haseltine, Henry Chapman, Charles Steigerwalt, George Massamora, Lyman Lowe, Harlan P. Smith, Charles Podhajski, W. W. Woodward, T. R. Strobridge, Henry Sampson, and four others unknown to Henry Chapman.

The previous day's sale of 661 lots totaled \$1,983. which included:

- Lot 89 1794 silver dollar sold to Henry Chapman for \$57.
- 157 1796 half dollar sold to Collins for \$25.
- 158 1797 half dollar sold to Haseltine for \$35.
- 244 1827 Proof quarter sold to Massamora (for Garrett) at \$215.
- 363 1802 half dime sold to Steigerwalt at \$40.

Day 2 of the sale started with:

- Lot 662 1793 AMERI, described by Woodward as 3rd Finest Known. Sold to Massamora (for Garrett) at \$56. (Henry Chapman noted: "Reverse break in die from T to T in STATES on edge; quite a few deep nicks on cheek.")
- 663 1793 AMERI - 'not nearly equal to the last in quality'; sold to Haseltine for \$10.50.
- 664 1793 Wreath cent 'with slight roughness to the planchet', ex Cogan's sale April 8, 1863; sold to Bruce for \$5. (Chapman noted: "Badly corroded.")
- 665 1793 Chain cent 'Good, rare.' Sold at \$3.
- 666 1793 Liberty Cap 'Perfect Die', from Shurtleff collection, sold to Chalmers at \$18.50.
- 667 1794 'Large Planchet, Fine' at \$3.25
- 668 1795 'Lettered edge, ONE CENT high, Fine' at \$1.50
- 669 1795 'Thin planchet, ONE CENT high in wreath, much of the original red remaining' - sold to Massamora at \$12. (H. C. note: "Weak and unevenly struck")
- 670 1795 Thin, bold impression, only a little circulated - sold to Haseltine at \$1.50 (H. C. note: "Fine")
- 671 1796 Liberty Cap, Fine at \$1.50
- 672 1796 Fillet head, uncommonly Good or Fine, sold at \$1.
- 673 1797 'Perfectly uncirculated - from the Nichols hoard, rare' - sold to Steigerwalt at \$11. (H. C. note: "VF")
- 674 1797 'a different variety, with closer date, almost uncirculated' - sold to Haseltine at \$1.10 (H. C. note: "Fine")
- 675 1798 Fine - to Frossard for \$0.70.
- 677 1799 From the Levick sale - 'one of the finest yet offered for sale' - to Cogan at \$32. (H. C. note: small nicks in CENT and date.) Chapman was the under-bidder at \$31.
- 678 1799 'Very Good, considering its extreme rarity, Fine' - from Putnam sale - sold to A. B. at \$8.75 - H. C. note: "Poor - battered on edge, corroded.")
- 686 1804 Perfect Die - "Very Fine, though not quite perfect; has

- been but little in circulation, very rare, guaranteed."
Sold to Massamore at \$9.
- 687 1804 Broken Die - "Very Good, as described by Mr. Cogan from whom Mr. Ely bought it" - sold to Collins at \$6. (H. C. note: "Fair")
- 692 1809 "Uncirculated, light bronze color, and in this condition one of the rarest of the cents. ex McCoy collection." Sold to City at \$20.50. (H. C. note: "Weak, as usual.")
- 693 1810 "Uncirculated, red in parts, in such condition extremely rare - McCoy collection" - sold to Parmelee at \$2.80 (H. C. note: "Very weak")

At the bottom of page 35 in the catalogue, Henry Chapman noted: "Before the sale, Steigerwalt contracted to deliver to us the Poillon specimen 1799 at \$30. on approval - not equal at all to the one here."

For the half cent buffs:

- Lot 745 1793 Uncirculated; "light bronze color, one of the most beautiful and perfect of this variety that I have ever seen. From the Shurtleff collection." Sold to Robb at \$14.50. (H. C. note: "Extra Fine")
- 748 1796 "Obverse Fine, particularly the date, which is perfect; a part of the Reverse is weakly struck. This piece is from the celebrated Bache collection" (W. E. Woodward No. 6 semi-annual sale). Sold to Nash at \$22. (H. C. note: "Obv. Good, Reverse very poor.")
- 751 1802 "Fine for the date, one of the best that I have seen; not much circulated. A very rare piece to find in extra condition." Sold to Henry Chapman at \$2.40. (H. C. note: "Get this piece. Limit of \$2.75.")

Most of the Proof only dates went to Nash at prices varying from \$7. to \$14. Lot 781, an 1848 original Proof went to Parmelee at \$14.50. (H. C. note: "Restrike")

The middle and late date large cents went from a high of \$4. for an uncirculated 15-star 1817 to a low of 5 cents for a Good 1843. The average price was about 50 cents each.

* * * * *



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A UNIQUE DISCOVERY - BUT IT WAS THE BIG ONE WHICH GOT AWAY

Raymond Smith of COPPERHEAD, LTD.

I attended a coin show in Holland, Michigan in October, 1971 and walked around the bourse floor, checking out most of the dealers for some goodies to purchase. At the time, I wasn't too involved with early American coppers, although I was trying to put together a set of Draped Bust half cents in VF to XF. I did accomplish this within a 6 month period.

That particular day, I stopped at this one dealer's table and picked up an 1800 half cent which had an inverted edge and reeding around the entire coin. I looked over the coin very carefully. It graded a nice F15 or so, had a nice color, a very clean surface, and was mark-free. Then I tilted the coin to one side to check the edges for any damage, and bingo!

My first thought was who had been playing around with this half cent? I just didn't like the way the edges looked, so I put the coin back. Otherwise, it seemed like a good buy for \$35.

About 2 hours passed. I had something to eat; I bought 2 half cents, a 20-cent piece, and a \$5. gold piece; and then jumped into the car with my partner for a drive to South Bend, Indiana and another show.

While driving to South Bend, I told my friend about the 1800 half cent which I had seen in Holland, Michigan. He got so excited as I told him about the coin that he almost wrecked the car! Well, at this point, I began to realize that something was up!

To make a long story short, I learned that the dealer who had the half cent was the chairman for the show, so I telephoned him the next night. He still had the coin, and I made a deal with him to buy it from him at the next month's show. Guess who had the same idea..... it was my friend, and somehow he got that coin from the dealer before I did. I never did hear what he had paid for the piece.

Some 2 months later, my friend let me examine the coin very closely for several hours. It was an 1800 Draped Bust half cent with a reeded edge and the reverse was that of a 1797 #3-c. As best as I can remember it, the coin looked genuine and well-aged. The reeding had some crud in it and spots of verdigris.

I tried buying the coin from my friend and offered him \$700. for it, but it was no go. He said he was going to show it to Walter Breen at the next ANA meeting in 1972. I never did find out what the score was about this. What about it, Walter? - do you remember ever seeing this coin?

My friend passed away in 1981, and I really don't know what happened to this particular half cent.

I learned my lesson from this, never to be forgotten - I'm just a little bit smarter today also - but how can you ever replace knowledge, especially on early American coppers?

* * * * *

Regulatory promulgatisms by Federal agencies shall eschew obfuscatory verbiage.

.....THE RAT FINK

Henry T. Hettger

August 19th: I attended my first ANA convention and it was my first EAC meeting as well. I located the Ferris Company and identified their 1804 cent as being the specimen from Stack's sale of that great Robison collection. The plate photograph matched the coin correctly. It was an interesting find, but I was too short financially at the time to afford over \$3,000. for this lovely cent in EF40/VF35. Mr. Goldman had an impressive 1793 Liberty Cap cent on display on a special viewing stand - the coin was simply exquisite. Stack's had the 1811 S-287 in EF40 - a nice coin. I met Larry Stack and Bob Entlich. Ron Guth had those fabulous half cent rarities - the 1831 and 1836 in Proof. And I could go on and on.

August 20th: I had hoped to trade an Agrippina Junior Aurens for some large cents, but I had no luck with Kern. The market for ancient coins was too weak even to consider consigning it for auction and to just break even seemed impossible. The salad bar at a nearby hotel was not as good today as it was yesterday. Creamed herring replaced the delicate shrimp salad. Yesterday, at lunch, a gentleman had dropped a gorgeous Morgan silver dollar into his soup and had retrieved it beautifully as it was protected by a flip case - the catch of the day! I spent time examining Heritage's auction lots prior to the evening auction session. A gorgeous 1836 MS60 toned cent was from the Sheldon collection. Later that night it realized \$495. I believe that an 1817 in Unc. (MS60) was listed as being in the Newcomb plates, but the book wasn't handy for me to check it out. The coin fetched \$330. that evening.

The famous Comet variety in MS60 with pedigrees dating back to the 1880's was in the auction. When it came up, there were no mail bids for it. After a curious pause, a floor bid of \$2,000. was made. Furious floor action quickly pushed the bid beyond \$3,000. My only luck in the auction was a lot containing an 1801 in F and an 1805 S-269 in VF. Both of the coins in this lot realized \$440. I also remember the smug look of the successful bidder who won the 1793 S-4 periods variety in AU50 for around \$7,000. A good deal of the grading was quite accurate.

When I entered the EAC meeting room, I could barely find standing room. I wondered if we had had another revolution when the Continental soldier in full garb addressed the meeting. A shortage of copper in 1788? How about 1982? Walter Breen brought us up-to-date on his forthcoming revision of large cents. Later, on the floor, I was shocked by his feelings for Sheldon whom almost all of us hold in 'religious awe'. Somehow I missed most of the notables who left, perhaps for the auction.

I met Tom Matthews of Matthews Money Tree Co. and obtained for a moderate sum the 1796 S-104 LIHERTY variety. Another collector who was present had recently upgraded the variety in his collection, and I now had the chance to buy the one which he had traded away. It looked like VF but it had some defects. Different dealers who looked at it graded it from G to Choice VF. My ANACS certificate describes it as VF20, corroded, and burnished. This proved to be my 'super' coin obtained at the convention.

Charles Wolfe of Ohio had a famous Greek bronze coin in magnificent condition and bearing the portrait of the famed Cleopatra; and balancing it out was a genuine Cleopatra piece from a West Coast gold investing firm.

It was a great convention, with a chance to follow the auction on all those 'Rolls Royce' large cents that were available.

* * * * *

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MID-WEST EAC REGIONAL MEETING

Don Valenziano, Jr.

A Mid-West EAC Regional meeting was held on November 29, in conjunction with the Michigan State Coin Show. The following signed the roster for the evening:

Don Valenciano, Jr.	John Sype	Larry Bolema
Steve Fischer	John Wright	Kevin Bolema
Jim McGuigan	Mike Rintz	Mike Sugamele
Tom Matthews	Gene Braig	Ken Mote
Joan Widok	Steve Hayden	Joseph Tomasko
Rod Widok	Tom Reynolds	Dennis Mendelson
	Tom DeLorey	

John Wright led an informal discussion and then showed his collection of 1801, 1802, and 1839 large cents which were very impressive.

* * * * *

REGIONAL EAC MEETING, NY-NJ SECTION

Robert Martin

A regional meeting of EAC's NY-NJ section was held on Saturday, November 2, 1985 in conjunction with the Grand Central Coin Convention held in New York City. Those present were:

Chuck Heck	David Hensley	Robert Slobbins
Frank Stillinger	Herman Halpern	Warren Weiss
Doug Walcutt	David Palmer	Walter Chincy
Vincent Manna	Harry Colborn	Rick Leonard
Joel Spingarn	Roger Geary	Kenny Kugler
John Brady	Harry J. Rescigno	Rona Kugler
Robert Miller	Joel Geoffrey	George Cuhaj
Arlene Holl	Robert Saltisiak	Enoch Blackwell
William Pearson	Burnett Anderson	Robert Martin
Robert Matthews	Sal Zambuto	

The featured event of the meeting was a presentation by Chuck Heck on the various aspects of collecting the middle date (1816-1839) large cents. Chuck opened his discussion with a review of the reference works on the middle date series which had been published by Frank Andrews in 1881 and by Howard Newcomb in 1944. Recent updated articles by John Wright were also mentioned. He also recommended as useful supplements to the aforementioned reference works notable auction catalogues of sales containing major offerings of middle date cents such as Stack's Floyd Starr sale.

Chuck then provided the members with a line drawing which would aid in the identification of the various middle date varieties. The line drawing illustrated the relationship of star points to the coronet tip and denticles for use in identifying obverses and the relationship of leaf points to the legends for use in identifying the reverses. Additional line drawings illustrating the various overdates, re-cut dates, and pseudo-overdates which abound in the middle date series also were distributed.

Chuck noted that although the popular Sheldon varieties (1793-1814) have skyrocketed in price, the comparatively neglected Newcomb middle date varieties are still affordable; and they remain a fertile field for the collectors of early American copper varieties. New varieties are still being discovered, including a recently discovered N-14 of 1822.

Chuck concluded his discussion with several helpful hints for grading the middle date cents. He remarked that grading is not that all-important in assembling a collection. It is important only to the degree to which a coin appeals to the collector for his own purposes. Afterwards, to illustrate his talk, Chuck displayed a selection of middle date large cents from his own collection.

Next, Frank Stillinger reviewed briefly the results of the recently held sale of the Wyatt collection by Superior Galleries and of the Libra sale by Harmer Rooke. Both sales contained significant offerings of large cents. Frank then mentioned that 1986 should be a banner year for large cent collectors. The upcoming sale by Kagin's of the Philip Van Cleave collection in late January and the sale of the Robinson collection by Superior Galleries in June will contain complete and near-complete offerings of collectible Sheldon varieties. Frank brought along an advance print-out of the Philip Van Cleave sale for those who were interested.

At the conclusion of the meeting, an announcement was made that the 1986 EAC national convention will be held May 9-11 in Washington, D.C.

* * * * *

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Dear Fellow EACers: I am in need of coins for my personal collection and for my growing coin dealership. If you have any coins which you are interested in selling, please drop me a line. I pay fair prices for accurately-graded material. If you wish, you may ship material to me for an offer. If my offer is not acceptable, your coins will be returned immediately. No deal too small or too large. I also pay finders' fees for reliable leads.

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HISTORIC SITES IN PHILADELPHIA

Leo Shane

Recently, I accompanied my son's Cub Scout Park on a tour of some historic sites in Center City, Philadelphia. Along with a stop at the Liberty Bell, we toured Independence Hall. We followed the park guide (the Independence Mall area was declared a National Park in 1975) through the various rooms to a room in the East Wing called the Assembly Room. It was in this room that our Founding Fathers discussed the words of the Constitution and approved the final version.

It was also in this room that George Washington presided over this Assembly during which time he was seated in a chair which caught the interest of none other than Benjamin Franklin. In his book on the Fugio cents, Alan Kessler wrote: "At the first Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, George Washington used a chair which had a sun-with-rays design carved on the back. During the convention which he attended, Franklin became enthralled with the chair's design. At the successful conclusion of the convention, Franklin was heard to say: 'It is a rising sun, not a setting sun.'" This sun-with-rays design on Washington's chair is virtually identical with the pointed rays on the Fugio cent and may very well have been the inspiration and model for the sun-and-rays used on the Fugios.

Although the guide knew of the chair and of Franklin's interest in it, he did not know of the connection to our first federally authorized coin. I could not resist informing him of this connection and he seemed appreciative of learning about it. Needless to say, I had to get pictures of the room and the chair and found postcards of both at the Mall's book store. My hope is that the pictures can be reproduced in P-W for our members to see.

Editor's note: Sorry, Leo and EAC members, but the postcards are copyrighted and can be reproduced only by special permission.)

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Attribution guides for Matron Head Cents 1816-35 37 pgs. \$3.00

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HELP WANTED RE: CONNECTICUT COPPER PROJECT

Your help is needed in the ongoing revision of Connecticut copper data. Any information about Connecticut coppers, including new finds and historical or anecdotal material, is urgently requested. Anyone who owns a Connecticut copper can help! Please write to Jeff Rock, 10358 Buena Vista, Santee, CA 92071 or to Robert Martin, c/o Lancaster and Shields, Box 12, Harrison, NY 10528.

* * * * *

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NEW VARIETY OF 1851 CENT DISCOVERED

Bob Grellman

Attached is a diagram and narrative description of a newly discovered variety of 1851 cent. Since the variety exists in vastly different die states, I assume it is not particularly rare. The present inventory of this variety is four pieces: an early state (my discovery piece), a very late state (also mine), an early state belonging to Jules Reiver (it was hiding in his collection as an early state of N-18), and a middle state belonging to Les Heilbronner (previously misattributed as C-6). I believe many more of this variety exist attributed as something else. Good hunting, and please let me know how many you find so we can establish a realistic rarity rating for the variety.

The first volume of the new late date cent book (1840-48) should be ready for distribution by the end of February. Many EACers responded to my plea for help; as a result the book will be ready well before our convention in May. The book contains a thorough narrative description, including all known die states, plus a quality diagram showing virtually all the important identification marks for every variety--excluding the proof-only issues. This book makes the task of attributing late date cents MUCH easier.

The price of Volume I is \$37.50 delivered; satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders to Bob Grellman, 6733 Post Oak Lane, Montgomery, AL, 36117.



1851



(N-46)

3 3 5 5 7 6

OBVERSE: Strong, dull line joins R & I near their tops. Short line down to right from upright of I near top. Thin horizontal line below left pendant of I; another from left pendant of I to lower loop of R. Lines up to left from spaces between dentils below date and, to a lesser extent, dentils below stars 13, 12, & 11. The strongest lines pass up to left through the date and star 13 to bust and lowest curls. Faint extensions of these lines join neck to jaw near throat. Flat dot on neck just below jawline (similar to N-8, but not the same). Other minor dots on neck. Short line down to left from juncture of front edge of eyeball and eyelash.

DIE STATES: Becomes rough, flowlined, and very weak, especially on lower half. Lapping (or clogging) removes most of the center crossbar of S. Develops low spots on bust, neck, jaw, and curls on neck. All defects fade and disappear except for the lines at RI. Line joining R & I near their tops remains strong.

REVERSE: Lines down to left from dentils over AMERI, strongest at RI. Another line down to right from dentils to top of R. Short points down from center of O and center of left base of N in ONE; others up from upper left side of C and down from right end of left base of N in CENT. Scattered crumbling present, strongest on right bottom of second S in STATES, bottom edge of upper right serif of N in ONE, and inside bottom curve of C in CENT. Early strikes show rough area in field near right base of C in CENT.

DIE STATES: Becomes very weak from lapping and flowlines. Most defects disappear, but crumbling inside bottom curve of C and point down from right end of left base of N in CENT remain clear. Develops low spots inside wreath below CENT, at NE, and on ribbon below EN.

SWAPS & SALES

EACers are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. The first 12 lines are free. If your ad exceeds 12 lines, the EAC treasurer will bill you for your entire ad, based on a pro-rated scale. A full-page advertisement is \$60. Ads should be limited to early American coppers or tokens. Deadline for copy to appear in the March issue must be received by February 28. Copy must be sent to Warren A. Lapp, 6505 Newmarket Way, Raleigh, N.C. 27609.

* * * * *

GARY TRUDGEN 3103 Chatham Road Endwell, NY 13760

FOR SALE: 1788 Vermont Copper - Ryder 16
Grades Fine with respect to wear. Nicely centered and well struck. Medium brown planchet with lightly granular surfaces. A natural planchet crack from the edge to the center of the coin along with a planchet defect in the obverse bust. Struck at Reuben Harmon's Rupert, Vermont mint from dies engraved by James Atlee. An above average and good looking Vermont copper. Prices low because of the planchet crack. \$55.00

* * * * *

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FUGIO CENTS

104-ff New Haven restrike beautiful red and brown unc. very close to or at MS63 with only a few marks.	\$400.
4-E Club Rays R3 VG8 reddish brown planchet with no problems, smooth even wear, a very nice low grade example.	\$100.
7-T R5 technical grade VF porous surface lowers to F, still a good example of the first authorized coin of the USA.	\$130.

Coins have 15 day return privilege

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ROBERT C. O'CONNOR P.O. Box 585 Dunsmuir, California 96025

1824 N-1 VG-8	\$ 7.50	1845 N-4 VF-20	\$17.50
1826 N-8 VG-10	42.00	1847 N-9 F-12	25.00
1827 N-4 F-15	13.75	1851 N-11 VF-20	15.60
1835 N-8II VG-8	17.90	1853 N-26 F-15	23.50
1839 N-9 VG-10	14.50	1856 N-6 VF-20	15.60
1840 N-11 F-12	12.50	1857 N-1 F-12	48.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or immediate refund. Send for free list of other large cents available. For faster service call: 916-235-0043 after 7:00 P.M. PST.

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Colonials:

1787 Fugio K-8X R2 VF25 recolored long ago, sharp strike	\$200.
Fugio K-12SI R8 Choice XF45+ spotless, clean, lt. brown	495.
1787 N.J. M-67V VF20 dark tan, faintly porous planchet, choice rev.	120.
N.J. M-46E F18 light brown, strong 87, fully struck	89.
Washington Liberty & Security penny VG10 no problems	55.

Half Cents:

1793 C-3 VG10 sl. porous \$1,250.	1825 C-2 Ch.XF45+ sharp strike \$140.
1807 C-1 Ch.XF45 super rev.,	C-2 VF25 no problems 49.
few faint rim nicks,	1849 C-1 Ch.XF45 1 sm. spot
glossy brown 135.	obv. 90.

Large Cents:

1803 S-260 MS60+ Full original mint red, decent str., sl. off-ctr, spotless	\$2,500.
1800/179 S-194 2 pcs. VG8 Sharp overdate	70.
1808 S-278 G4 full LIBERTY \$27.	1852 N-1 Ch. 45+ 40.
1812 S-290 F12 faintly porous 50.	1857 N-4 Ch. AU50 98.
1794 half dime VF25 no problems \$1,575.	1934-S \$1. Ch. AU50 \$335.
1875-CC Liberty-seated 25¢ Ch. AU 55.	
semi-prooflike obv. 1,250.	

RICK LEONARD 195 Raymond Street Hillsdale, NJ 07642 (201) 666-5249
Half Cents & Large Cents FOR SALE:

1795 C-1 G5 lt. tan, prob. free \$265.	1810 F15 excel. surf., med. brn \$85.
1797 C-1 G5 dk. brn., late state 200.	1833 AU50 dark 95.
1802 C-2 G6 better than avg. 240.	1834 EF45 much underlying luster,
1804 C-5 VG10 lt. brn. 130.	nicks K10 rev. 85.
1803 C-2 G4 R5 some obv. pits,	1835 C-2 AU50 luster, attractive 140.
otherwise nice 170.	1851 XF45 nice 60.
1795 S-76a VG10 ex Lauder, sl.	1797 S-136 VF nice color & surf.
scrs. 250.	sl. rim bumps 205.
S-78 VF20 ex Lauder, sm.	
plan. void at UN 600.	

DAVID W. LANGE P.O. Box 3497 San Francisco, CA 94119

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Hard Times token Low 33 VF \$5.

Half cents:

1795 C6a, G-5 225.
1797 C1, G-4 185.
1800 C1 (1 yr. type) XF-AU 150.
1810 (under-rated date VF 105.

Large cents:

1798 S-186 G-VG \$35.
1803 S-230 G 18.
1850 VG 12.

In my last ad, an 1802/0 half cent was listed at \$6,700 - should have been \$1,700.

* * * * *

DON VALENZIANO, JR.

2837 N. 74th Ct.

Elmwood Park, IL 60635

(312) 452-5853

FOR SALE: Half cents

1800 VF20 \$80.

1804 C6 VF20 \$75.

Large cents

1802 S-236 F15 \$125.

1807/6 S-273 F15 100.

1803 S-258 G6 25.

* * * * *

LOUIS STANGLE

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 1828 large cent Trial strike Proof. Mule - obverse N-8, reverse
 N-11 (rev. K, state b) business strike, with Proof collar dies which
 haven't been fully worked up. If that is not enough, it was struck on
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An incredible EAC find - Unique. Price on request.

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1816 N-4 VF30 dark, lt.gran. \$65.	1818 N-2 G6+ dark brown \$70.
N-9 F12 med.brown 23.	1819 N-1 F15+ two tone 35.
1817 N-3 VF20 dark, porous 30.	N-2 F12 med.brown 16.
N-15 VG10 med.brown 50.	N-3a VG10 med.brown 25.
N-16 VF30 med.brown 110.	N-6 VF20+ dark brown 35.

* * * * *

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#2, 9

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#3, 7, 9, 11

#1, 4, 9

-

#12

#3-4

-

#18, 19, 20

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JAY GALLOWAY 4210 Poa Street

Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

WANTED: 1804 large cent electro, VG or better. Also 1793 Chain
 cent electro, VG, and 1796 in VG or better.

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1785 Conn. M.3.1-A.3 F15. Ex Bowers 9/17/84:609,	\$120
1786 Conn. M.5.9-Q Fr2/G4. Rare, reverse ornament complete.	\$55
1787 Conn. M.19-G.4 VF25. Superb surfaces. Die failure at date.	\$150
1787 Conn.M.33.1-Z.13 F15. Ex Bowers 1/26/84:389. Choice.	\$135
1787 Conn. M.33.8-Z.13 F15. Ex EAC '84:491. Nice surfaces.	\$125
1787 Vermont R-14 VF20. Dark brown, bit dull, flawless.	\$125
1787 N.J. M.46-e F15. Clashed, center weakness, choice glossy tan.	\$50
N. Wales H.Penny P.E. XF45.Lovely tan, old reverse hairline scratch.	\$290

HALF CENTS:

1794 C-5a F15 where struck up. Smth; choc., tapered flan, sm. clip.	\$490
1794 C-9 F12. Dark brown.	\$300
1804 C-1 G6. Rare terminal state, obv. crack. Light brown.	\$65
1811 C-2 G5. Smooth tan, no porosity. Scarce thus.	\$80

LARGE CENTS:

1794 S-24 G6. Nice 2-tone brown. Ex Bowers 9/17/84:823.	\$100
1797 S-131 G5. Dark brown.	\$60
1798 S-167 F12. Sharpness better, dull spot each side.	\$85
1798 S-169 VG7. Decent olive-brown.	\$105
1798 S-153 G4, S-167 AG3+, S-175 Fr2/G4, S-184 G4, S-185 G4/AG3.	\$60
1800 S-199 VG 8. Earlier state, clean light brown, tough thus.	\$85
1800 S-201 Fr2 to AG3. Sharpness better, mod. to hvy. porosity.	\$60
1800 S-202 G5+. Late state, smooth tan, few rim bumps.	\$75
1800 S-204 G4/5. Very light porosity, early state. Ex JDW.	\$32
1801 S-213 G5+. Nice.	\$23
1803 S-241 VG10. Commercial Fine.	\$65

* * * * *

TOM REYNOLDS P.O. BOX 24529 OMAHA NE 68124 (402) 895-3065

1816	N9	R3+	VG10	\$22	Medium brown with smooth surfaces.
1817	N4	R4-	G6	18	Brown and smooth. Rev. X scratch.
1818	N10	R1	VF20	30	Chocolate and smooth.
1818	N10	R1	AU50	165	Chocolate with smooth, lustrous surfaces.
					Tiny spot on nose. Small mark on cheek.
					Couple of rev. spots.
1820/19	N2	R2+	VG7	12	Brown and smooth. Nice.
1820	N4	R4	VG7	18	Brown and smooth. Nice.
1825	N1	R4+	VG10	85	Medium brown and smooth. Tough variety.
1826/5	N8	R3+	G6	22	Chocolate and smooth.

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(212) 840-3990

Middle Dates For Sale

22 N1	VG10	\$20.	30 N7	VG10	\$20.
27 N9	VG8	20.	36 N2	VF35	35.
27 N9	VG10	22.	38 N6	XF45	50.
27 N11	VG10	8.50	Die break over star 5 interesting:		
27 N11	F15	12.50	not mentioned in Newcomb.		

Wanted: VG or F 31 N5, 33 N4, 35 N9, 35 N12, 36 N4, 39 N12

* * * * *

WANTED

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Type Coins	Large Cents
Colonials	Commemoratives

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P.O. Box 2273

Elizabeth City, NC 27909

Phone: (919) 338-2403 evenings

* * * * *

WAYNE WYCKOFF De Mott Drive White House Station, NJ 08889

FOR SALE: 1799 large cent about VG Made from an 1803? - even under a 200-power electronmicroscope, it is hard to tell from what it was made - a nice hole filler \$27.

I need an 1836 N-7 and an 1839/6 (VG to F for both). Also need a Chain cent with a readable date (up to G).

* * * * *

JOHN GRIFFIN P. O. Box 26019 Denver, CO 80226

FOR SALE: Copper grab bag. Postpaid. 30-day return.

1802/0 half cent C-2 VG7/8 supper planchet, sm. med.brn., unlike most.

Breen state III. HALF CENT fairly strong. Edge crack as made at 3 o'clock.

\$275.

1837 half cent token XF artificial red (p. 65 RED BOOK)

95.

1794 S-69 VG7 R4 Reverse center, top weak

175.

1783 Washington LMB AU 30% faded mint color, sharp, light handling marks in fields.

185.

1794 Franklin Press XF traces mint red, sm. clip 7:00

135.

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NEW BOOK FOR SALE

Volume I of new Attribution Guide to United States Large Cents, 1840-57, by Bob Grellman and Jules Reiver

Volume I covers 1840-48. Volume II (1849-57) due Oct. 86

Thorough description and quality diagram for every known variety
Delivery of Volume I expected in late February

Volume I price: \$37.50 delivered; satisfaction guaranteed.

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Jack and Mark Borckardt

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With this advertisement, we are instituting a new descriptive method which should allow a more accurate overall picture of each coin offered for sale and allow more specimens to be offered. We would appreciate any positive or negative reaction to this system.

Each coin will be listed with an adjectival grade such as Fine or Very Fine, which will be followed with two numeric grades. The first numeric grade (in parentheses) will describe strictly the grade based on the actual detail of the coin. The second numeric grade will be the overall net grade which we assign to the coin based on our experience. This description will be followed by one or two brief comments describing the factors for which the net grade is determined.

As an example, visualize a 1794 large cent with AU-50 detail and porous surface resulting in a net grade of VG-10. This coin would be described as: 1794 S-28 VG-(50)10, porous. If anyone is interested, this coin is available at \$210.00.

COLONIALS

1773 Virginia Halfpenny with periods.
AU-(55)50, light contact marks. \$250.00

1787 Conn. M.33.16-Z15. VG-(12)10.
Minor verdigris. 50.00

HALF CENTS

1800 C-1 F-(15)12. Small scratch on
rev. rim. 50.00

1804 C-8 Spiked Chin, VF-(20)20 70.00

1805 C-4, VF-(20)20. 90.00

1805 C-4, VF(35)30, Light contact
marks. 135.00

1808/7 C-2, VG-(10)8, light surface
roughness. 110.00

1808 C-3, F-(12)12. 50.00

1810 C-1, F-(20)15, very light marks.
80.00

1811 C-2, F-(15)12, dark, very
light granularity. 250.00

1828 12 stars, C-2, EF-(40)40,
possibly once cleaned. 115.00

1828 C-3, EF-(40)40. 50.00

1837 Low-49, EF-(45)45. 135.00

1834 C-1, VF-(40)35, very light
contact marks and verdigris. 45.00

1849 C-1, MS-(60)60. 350.00.

LARGE CENTS

1794 S-51, R-5-, VG-(15)10,
minor contact marks and small
patch of corrosion at bottom
of reverse. \$475.00

1794 S-65, VF-(35)20, four
light rev. rim bumps. 625.00

1795 S-78, VF-(35)30, cleaned
and starting to retone; other-
wise, choice surfaces. 725.00

1803 S-251, VF-(30)25, light
contact marks. 250.00

1811 S-287, VF-(20/30)15/20,
slight surface roughness.
375.00

1825 N-6, VF-(25)20, light
contact marks. 40.00

1825 N-7, VF-(40)20, obverse
dark, rev. dark and rough.
45.00

1831 N-14, R-5, G-(6)6. 75.00

1836 N-6, AU-(50)50, choco-
late brown. 150.00

1840 N-5, AU-(55)50, very
light contact marks. 120.00

1854 N-9, AU-(60)55, scratch
on neck. 130.00

1855 N-4, MS-(63)63, choice
glossy brown surfaces. 450.00

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CHRIS VICTOR-McCAWLEY P.O. Box 406 Chandler, Okla 74834
405-258-0681

R.V.M. completed and mailed its 2nd Fixed Price List in December 1985. Our 3rd Fixed Price List will be issued in January 1986, and will include many, many new and interesting pieces of Early U.S. Copper.

We will have now completed FOUR auctions of just Early U.S. Copper. January 15, 1986, will have seen the sale of 993 lots of Early U.S. Copper. A copy of the Catalog and Prices Realized are available for \$5.00. Active clients on our mailing lists receive these free. We are planning our FIFTH Auction, with dates to be announced soon. Requests for catalogs should be mailed directly to Jack Robinson, with your check payable to M&R.

If you are NOT on our mailing list, AND you have an avid interest in Early U.S. Copper - you don't know what you're missing. Write to RVM at:

P.O. BOX 406 - CHANDLER, OKLAHOMA 74834

"Copper Quotes by Robinson" (CQR) has been revised for Half Cents, Early Dates, Middle Dates and Late Dates. The revised booklet (massive) is available on a subscription basis for a price of \$20. This price applies to both new AND renewal subscriptions alike and includes this revision as well as other revisions during 1986. The next revision is expected to be completed and released during May 1986 (hopefully for the EAC meeting) and will probably include NS's. Another revision is expected to be released in the period September - December 1986 (probably December 1986).

The current subscription price is \$20, and will remain valid until January 31, 1986. EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1986, the subscription price will be \$30.

PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF THE CHANGE IN THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE!! THE \$20 PRICE WILL BE VALID O N L Y FOR REQUESTS POSTMARKED BY JANUARY 31, 1986.

There have been many significant changes, especially in format and content, that should greatly improve the usefulness of CQR and perhaps answer some of those more difficult and subjective questions that we're all faced with while collecting copper. Consistent with the past, the then effective price will remain the same until December 31, 1986, regardless of when entered.

To recap - subscriptions entered by 05/86 will contain as a minimum:

1. The Current Issue plus TWO (2) MORE revisions of CQR
2. M&R Catalogs for special auctions of Early Copper
3. Occasional auction related newsletters/reports

Please mail your check, payable to Jack H. Robinson (or to McLaughlin & Robinson), for a CQR subscription/renewal DIRECTLY TO:

JACK H. ROBINSON P.O. BOX 564 VIENNA, VIRGINIA 22180

* * * * *

MID-ATLANTIC REGION TO HOST EAC '86 CONVENTION

Joe Kane

The 1986 EAC annual convention will be held May 9 through May 11 at the West Park Hotel in Rosslyn, Virginia. This is the same hotel which hosted the 1980 convention, and the Convention Committee has worked with the hotel to develop a superior convention package.

1986's convention will follow the basic format of prior years. Specifically, there will be a Hospitality Room which will be open on Thursday afternoon and evening of May 8. Beverages and light snacks will be available and pre-registration for the EAC bourse will occur. In the past, the Hospitality Room has allowed old friends to revisit and new members to meet Fellow EACers. Those whose schedules permit early arrival should consider coming in on Thursday. This year the hotel is providing a room for secured storage of brief cases, etc. from 4 P.M. Thursday until Friday morning. Storage in this room will be available to both EAC dealers and club members.

Friday morning, May 9, will mark the official opening of EAC '86. Exhibitors, registered dealers, and bourse assistants will begin setting up at 8 A.M. and the convention will officially open at 10 A.M. This year's 5,000 square foot bourse will hold approximately 35 dealers, several exhibits, and sale lot viewing tables. For the first time, we are going to institute an 'express' sale viewing for people interested in viewing 10 or less sale lots. Hopefully, this will reduce the crowding at the sale lot table.

Friday evening will include an educational forum. The forum for this year is shaping up well, with several exciting speakers present. These speakers will be briefly profiled in the March PENNY-WISE. Saturday will allow an active bourse and the annual club sale. Potential consignors are requested to contact Bill Noyes, this year's sale lot chairman (see his announcement elsewhere in this issue).

Sunday, the bourse will open in the morning, following the annual business meeting, and will close in the early afternoon.

EAC '86 FACT SHEET

Hotel: West Park Inn, 1900 Fort Meyer Drive, Arlington, VA

Hotel Rates: \$60. per day per room, Thursday through Sunday. Early reservations should be sent to Beth Daisey at the hotel address.

Sale Lot Consignments: Bill Noyes

Bourse: A limited number of tables are still available. The bourse fee is \$70. per table which includes 2 showcases, lights, and backup tables. Requests for bourse applications should be sent to:
Joe Kane, Box 599, McLean, VA 22101.

Exhibits: A limited number of exhibit tables are available. Exhibit requests should be forwarded to: Mike Packard, 4905 Village Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Special Events: (1) Serious researchers are invited to submit research proposals involving access to the National Museum (Smithsonian) collector, to either Joe Kane or Mike Packard. All proposals will

be evaluated by the National Museum. Due to security problems, the number of proposals which can be accommodated is very limited. In 1980, one EAC member took advantage of a similar offer and did quite well in the Hard Times tokens and Civil War tokens area.

- (2) Non-convention (Women's) events will be scheduled on Friday during the day, Friday evening, and Saturday both day and evening. Tentative events include a tour of Washington's historical monuments (day trip) and attendance at the Kennedy Center (Friday or Saturday night). At this point, the club is willing to consider any special sites which club members or their spouses would desire to see. Any comments should be directed either to Joe Kane or Mike Packard.

* * * * *

EAC ANNUAL SALE 1986

Bill Noyes

Consignments are now being accepted for the 1986 EAC sale to be held in Washington, D.C. as part of our annual convention in May, 1986. We need all choice - scarce - rare copper half cents, large cents, and Colonials.

As of late December 1986, we have no major consignors - so we need many people to send in a few nice coins to make this year another big success. Basically, we need Early Dates in VG or better, Middle Dates in F or better, and Late Dates in XF or better, using strict EAC grading.

Our commissions are unbeatably low - 8 per cent seller's fee and no buyer's fee - reserves accepted only on coins worth wholesale \$100. or more and reserve fee is 4 per cent.

Send consignments immediately - help make 1986 the best year yet. If everyone sent in just 3 nice coins, we would be buried in consignments!

Send to Noyes	I will be in Florida on vacation until Jan. 23,
Box 428	1986.
Monument Beach	Telephone: (617) 759-4492. Telephone only
Mass. 02553	if absolutely necessary and NEVER any
	time but 12 noon to 10 P.M. Thanks!

* * * * *

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Mid-Atlantic Region of EAC will hold a pre-convention meeting at the Sheraton Inn in Lanham, MD on Saturday February 15, 1986 at 1:00 P.M. Come find out what we have planned and how you can help.

* * * * *

C. F. GORDON, JR. 1140 S. Waterview Drive Inverness, FL 32650

1816 N8	G6	\$10.	1825 N7	F12	\$20.
1817 N3	G6	8.	1825 N10	G4	9.
1817 N4	VG8	18.	1826 N4	G6	8.
1817 N8	VG8	20.	1826 N5	VG8	12.
1817 N8½	VG8	20.	1827 N5	G6	15.
1819 N6	G6	6.	1828 N3	G4	6.
1820 N8	VG8	15.	1830 N8	G6	8.
1820 N10	VG8	15.	1831 N6	VG8	12.

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